THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1840.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
0 Thursday,	5	4 6	58
1 Friday,	5	5 6	58
1 Saturday,	5	6 6	54
2 Sunday,	5	7 6	53
3 Monday,	5	8 6	52
4 Tuesday,	5	9 6	51
5 Wednesday	5	10 6	50

For August, 1840.

	D.	H.	M.
First	4	11	53 even.
Full	13	1	54 morn.
Last	20	6	56 morn.
New	27	1	23 morn.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We have seen, with mingled feelings of surprise and mortification, a circular issued by *W. Montgomery* and *M. T. Hawkins*, dated House of Representatives, 8th June, 1840. We are surprised that members of Congress should have descended from their high stations to have made charges so unfounded in fact, and we are mortified beyond measure that those members should have come from North Carolina. We deem it a duty to you, we deem it due to ourselves, to expose the misrepresentations of this circular, and, in doing so, we shall endeavor to treat its authors with all due respect, while we avoid their example, and remember to maintain our own self respect.

Much of the abusive language applied to General HARRISON we shall not notice.—His character is beyond the reach of such insults. For a long period he has been in the service of his country; he has often risked his life for that country; he risked his political life and sacrificed his seat in Congress on account of his regard for the rights of the Southern States. We challenge the most rigid examination into his character. We defy the most severe exercise of malicious criticism into his military conduct and into his civil history. Thus far, every attack has proved he was better than he appeared before, and, as Americans, proud of the reputation of our distinguished countryman, we invite attention to his history. The miserable exploded slander that he is a "bank, federal, abolition" candidate, is utterly unworthy of notice.—The policy of the Van Buren party has created and destroyed hundreds of State banks. We will at any time compare notes, and will prove hundreds of federalists to belong to the same party. Numerous instances can be given of their receiving high offices from Mr. Van Buren. Nothing is more susceptible of proof than the fact that the abolitionists have nominated candidates of their own, and that they are opposing Harrison, shoulder to shoulder, with the Van Buren party.

To show the People of our State who are the abolitionists, who are co-laborers with them, Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins in their unworthy warfare, we ask that the letter of Duncan, of Ohio, may be examined. To give evidence of the fiendish malignity with which the South is assailed by Van Buren men, we hope the declaration of Tappan may be remembered; the man who offered to subscribe $500 to buy powder and shot for the negroes, to aid them in insurrection!—These men are members of the same party with our colleagues—all uniting in vilifying an old soldier who has served his country well—all uniting in their efforts to elect a man President of the United States who approves of the proceedings of a Court Martial in which **Negro Testimony** was admitted against a white man!

But we dismiss this. It has been too often refuted to claim further notice at our hands. The authors of this circular could not have made any man in his senses believe this charge, *before* they wrote this extraordinary circular. *After* such an exhibition of disregard of facts as this circular affords, they and their endorsers must rely upon something beyond bare assertion to gain credit for their statements.

But what do they say in this circular?—General Harrison is charged by them, on the first page of their circular, with "acts and votes" in favor of laws to sell "white men and white women for sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, and lawyers' fees, and fines imposed by courts, who, *from their poverty*, were so poor as to be unable to pay these costs in money." We submit whether the statement does not bear its own refutation on its face. The act related to "crimes and punishments." It applied only to those who were *sentenced*, on *conviction* of any crime or breach of any penal law to pay a fine or fines, *with or without the costs of prosecution.*" The reading of the law exposes the groundless charge; because it says "*with or without the costs of prosecution.*" Messrs. M. & H. would have you believe that, in enacting this law, the clerks', lawyers', and sheriffs' fees were taken counsited. It was intended as a punishment for crimes, such as horse stealing, hog stealing, burglary, arson, &c., which are expressly mentioned in the law, when the criminals were "on conviction" sentenced to pay a fine, "*with or without the costs of prosecution.*"

Messrs. M. and H. seem to think this law would operate only on those who, "from their poverty, were so poor as to be unable to pay these costs in money!" If it had been intended to affect those only who "*from their poverty were so poor,*" we suppose those who "from" any other cause were "so poor" would never have been sold under this law! Messrs. M. and H. seem to think there are two classes of poor men; first, "the poor" simply, and then, secondly, those who "from their poverty are so poor!" But we are willing to give these authors the full benefit of their extract from this law, and we quote the law of Indiana, as contained in the circular:

Extract from the Laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout & Smoot, in 1807 and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington city.

CHAPTER VI.

An act respecting Crimes and Punishments.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted to service to any person who will pay the said fine and costs, *for such term of time as the said court shall judge reasonable.*

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall, moreover, serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved, September 17, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Indiana, at this time, was a Territory; she had not become a State; she had no penitentiary—probably she had few jails in her borders. If a vagrant had robbed a man of his horse, or stolen his hog, although the vagrant might have owned property to the amount of a thousand dollars still, under this law, he might have been "hired to service" for such term of time as the Court "judged reasonable." The object of the law was to punish and to reform offenders. Under this law a notorious offender could be hired out, for six or twelve months, and made to work instead of being confined in jail, and fed at public expense out of the taxes paid by honest "good neighbor men." The law reached not only those who 'from their poverty were so poor' as to be unable to pay costs, but those who might be able to pay costs, and who deserved to be hired out and made to work. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that this law was made for, and applied only to persons *convicted* of crimes, and it could only be carried into effect after indictment by a grand jury, and after conviction by twelve free men, who heard testimony on oath. And yet Messrs. M. and H. in their circular, say, that, under this law, poor white men and white women could be "sold by the sheriff, at public auction, *as slaves!*" Are "slaves" sold for such term of time as Courts deem reasonable," on conviction for crimes? As well might it be said apprentices are sold as slaves. Is it not an insult to you, does it not evince a contempt for your understandings, when such statements are published for your examination? But we will not misrepresent—we quote the words from the third page of the circular:

"We deem comment useless, and will therefore only say that, on the 17th of September, 1807, General William Henry Harrison, the then Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and holding the sole control of all the laws in his own hands, *actually signed the above bill, which provides that poor white men and women, who are from their poverty unable to pay sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, lawyers' fees, and court fines, should be sold by the sheriff, at public auction, as slaves.* How would you feel to see one of your poor but *respectable and good neighbor men* sold at auction by the sheriff of your county *as a slave*, under this Harrison law, to some *free negro?* And only think of what would be your feelings to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor-woman knocked off under the sheriff's hammer to a free negro *as his slave*, to be under his commands, and compelled to obey them, whatsoever they might be; and should she resist and disobey and leave her black master's service, and he should apprehend her, and drag her before a single justice of the peace, and, under this Harrison law, have thirty-nine lashes inflicted upon his white female slave, and then compel her to serve two days for every one she had lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President? And this is the bank-federal Whig candidate's former opinions and acts to which he refers us, and adopts as his present opinions and principles; and this man, with these principles, is the nominee of the great Harrisburg and Baltimore bank, federal, abolition Conventions for President of these United States; and they strongly solicit your votes for him, and particularly demand the votes of poor men, while at the same time he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man; and you are asked by these federal Whigs to take him upon his former expressed opinions and acts, and they as above stated."

We take it for granted that any intelligent man will see at once this mis-statement, and will, as soon as the law is read, be entirely satisfied that selling a horse thief, or a hog thief, or one who had committed forgery or perjury, after he had been "*convicted*" by twelve men, cannot properly or with truth be said to be selling 'respectable and good neighbor men' for lawyers' fees.

We know the People, "the respectable and good neighbor men" of North Carolina too well to believe, for one moment, that they would oppose the election of Gen. Harrison because he wished to punish thieves, forgers and perjured wretches. One who did not know our people, would suppose that North Carolina was a den of thieves, from reading this circular. How could honest people suffer by such a law? No honest man could complain of it. It was passed to protect honest men against those who violated the laws of God and man, and relieve honest men from taxes. And surely no North Carolinian, residing in that State, remarkable for the general good character, the orderly and correct deportment of its people, can be influenced by such appeals. We pronounce this attempt an unworthy artifice, unbecoming members of Congress, representing honest men, as the authors of this circular do, and insulting to the People of North Carolina, who would suffer as little by such laws as any other people in the world.

But there is another misrepresentation in the extract last quoted, which either betrays an unpardonable ignorance in those who profess to hold themselves ready to answer "any inquiries which may be asked," or shows a willful departure from the truth.—Messrs. M. and H. as if they were electioneering among convicts from a penitentiary, ask "How would you feel to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor men sold at auction by the sheriff of your county *as a slave*, under this Harrison law, to some free negro?" If Gen. Harrison had ever sanctioned a law by which a free negro was authorized to buy a poor and respectable man, he would deserve, and would receive from us, nothing but the severest censure. Instead of feeling justly proud, as Americans, of his glorious victories in the field over the British and Indian forces, we should blush to hear the name of Harrison. Instead of reflecting, with feelings of exultation, on the events of a long and well-spent life, on the unsullied integrity of his character as a soldier and as a statesman, we should say he deserved the curses of every "respectable good neighbor man." But what is the real state of the case? In many of the States of the Union there are similar laws, and the idea of a white man being sold to a free negro seems never to have been thought of by any one but Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins.

The law of North Carolina, which many of the members of Assembly in North Carolina voted for, does not contain any clause forbidding a free negro to hire a convict.—Like a parricide among the Athenians, there was no law to prevent it, for no man, it was thought, could be wicked enough to commit the crime. Will it be said that the members of the Legislature of North Carolina ever voted for a law to sell poor "but respectable neighbor men" as slaves to free negroes? We hope not, yet the assertion may be made with as much truth of this law as of the Indiana law. Examine for yourselves the law of North Carolina.

By this law of our own State, which we quote from memory, not having the book before us, it is provided that certain persons who are idle and disorderly in their conduct (not confined to those who are convicted of *crimes*, as the Indiana law was) should be "hired out," "but if such persons were of ill fame, so that he or they could not be hired out for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same, and his or their future good behaviour, in that case, it shall and may be lawful for said Court to cause the offender or offenders *to receive thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back*, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a county charge; which punishment may be inflicted as often as the person may be guilty, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence."

Consult the journals of the Legislature, when the revised statutes were adopted, and learn how many of the supporters of the Administration voted for this law.

But to show how careful Gen. Harrison was, as he has always been, of the rights of the poor, we call your attention to the following section of a law of the Territory of Indiana:

"Extract from the laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington City."

Yes, extract *from the very same book* from which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins copied their extract.

We copy the following from page 343, chapter 48, section 9th, of *the same book*:

"No negro, mulatto, or Indian shall at any time purchase any servant *other than that of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall, nevertheless, presume to purchase a white servant, such servant *shall immediately become free*, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."
Signed as follows: JESSE B. THOMAS.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved, September 17, 1807.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Now, fellow-citizens, we can repeat the words of the circular, and say "we deem comment useless," and will therefore only say, "that on the 17th day of September, 1807, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, then the Governor of the Territory of Indiana," (the same man who is the son of Benj. Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; the same man who was appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana by Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence in the year 1803 and in 1806, afterwards by Mr. Madison in 1809, *after* this law had been passed; the same man who fought and conquered at Tippecanoe and the Thames; the same man whom cutthroats, abolitionists and all horse thieves, hog thieves, housebreakers, and forgers, who do not wish to be made to work, hate so bitterly; this same man who lost his seat in Congress because he defended Southern rights; this same Wm. Henry Harrison) "actually signed the above bill" which forbid a negro to purchase a white servant! although that white servant had been convicted by a jury! Now, fellow citizens, "how would you feel" if one of you were the representative of "respectable good neighbor men," and published such a circular? And only to think of what would be your feelings," if one of you had published such charges against an honest old soldier, and said "the above is a true statement of facts on record!" "We appeal to every honorable man among you, (not totally blinded by party prejudice,) who loves his friends, his liberty, and his country, to pause, reflect and examine well the principles and recorded acts," of these men who will thus grossly insult your understandings.

We leave the Indiana laws here.

Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins also give an extract from the Journal of the Senate of Ohio in 1821, from which we take the following:

"Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 19th section of the bill as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That when any person *shall be imprisoned*, either upon execution or otherwise for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person *as a servant* to any person within this State who will pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expires, *and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein* contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment *according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it* shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge: *Provided*, That the Court, in pronouncing upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

"Which motion was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 20, Nays 12."

Among the 12 nays, it seems, the name of Harrison is found. This law seemed in its terms to prescribe that the relation between the parties should be that of "master and apprentice." It only related to those who were "*imprisoned.*" Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins have not ventured to say that "neighbour men and neighbor women," under this law, could be sold as slaves. This is only charged as to the Indiana law, which has heretofore been very much misrepresented.

The first charge against Gen. Harrison was, that he voted for a law to sell men for debt. In 1821, when this slander was brought against Gen. Harrison, he wrote a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, from which we copy the following:

"I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our as well as every other State in the Union. *Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstance but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.*

"I am, sir, your humble servant,
"WM. H. HARRISON."

In 1836, Gen. Harrison wrote a letter to Mr. Pleasants, relating to this subject, from which we quote the following:

"*So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt.* Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that, in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation refer to the Journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d Session 19th Congress, page 235; it will there be seen that *I was one of the Committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.* When the bill was before the Senate, *I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor.* (See Senate Journal, 1st Session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.)

"It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation, nor have omitted to exert myself in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

"I am, dear sir, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
"WM. H. HARRISON.
"J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

Although this charge is not made in the circular, it has been made in many newspapers, and we feel bound to let the whole truth be known to you. Like all the other thousand slanders against Gen. Harrison, the examination redounds to his credit.—He was influenced by feelings of humanity in wishing to relieve prisoners from the loathsome apurs of a dungeon, that they might, as apprentices, work out their fines.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, who is well acquainted with the laws of that State, in a speech recently made by him, very satisfactory explains this vote. Mr. M. says:

"Sir, I wish now to call your attention to the vote of Gen. Harrison, and the circumstances under which it was given. The attention of the Legislature of Ohio, during its session of 1820–'21, was anxiously directed to the consideration of some plan for the relief of the people, then suffering under a degree of distress and embarrassment unexampled in the history of that State.—With a currency depreciated and deranged, the financial resources of the State crippled, and a Treasury exhausted, the people loudly complained of the almost intolerable burden of taxation; they demanded retrenchment and reform in the expenses incident to the administration of the criminal laws of the country. In this posture of public affairs, with a gradually increasing expenditure for the prosecution and punishment of offenders, and a penitentiary crowded with convicts, that became an annual charge on the Treasury, the Legislature assembled, and undertook to provide a remedy for the grievances complained of, by instituting a revision of the entire criminal code of the State. The task was one of great difficulty and labor; but it was accomplished with as much success as was attainable in the then condition of the country. The great object in view was to diminish the public expenditures, in criminal cases, by reducing them to the lowest point consistent with the ends proposed to be secured by the due and proper administration of punitive justice. To effect this, the House of Representatives passed a bill entitled '*An act supplementary to the act for the punishment of certain offences therein named;*' and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. Several new provisions were introduced into this bill. By it certain offences which had before been punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary were made punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jails."

It was this bill "for the punishment of certain offences therein named," which contained the 19th section to which we have just referred. In that 19th section it will be seen as follows: "But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary," &c.

In the "act for the punishment of certain offences therein specified," passed February 11, 1815, (See Chase's Statutes, 2d vol. pages 893, 4, 5, 6, 7,) you will find the 37th section here referred to, and which is as follows:

"Sec. 37. That when any person shall be confined in jail for the payment of any fine and costs that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction that the person so confined cannot pay such fine and costs, order the sheriff or jailor of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the sheriff or jailor, upon receiving such order in writing, shall discharge such person accordingly: *Provided*, That the commissioners may, at any time thereafter, order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment for the amount of such fine and costs."

Remember the 37th section was retained and Gen. Harrison voted for this, and it expressly provides that, if any person "*cannot pay such* fine and costs," the county commissioners may discharge them. *A poor man, therefore, could not suffer by this law.* We repeat, this section is not given by Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins.—This gives relief to those who could not pay the fine, and this provision was *retained in the law for which Gen. Harrison voted.*

But the case is stronger still. In the celebrated 19th section, against the motion to strike out which Gen. Harrison voted, it appears that the criminal had the same "remedy which was provided by law in case of master and apprentice."

Here is the 2d section of the law of Ohio relating to apprentices, to be found in Chase's Statutes, vol. 1, pages 585, 6, in the Library in Congress:

"Sec. 2. That if any master or mistress shall be guilty of any misusage, refusal of necessary provision or clothing, cruelty, or other ill-treatment, so that said apprentice or *servant* shall have just cause of complaint; or the said apprentice or servant be guilty of any misdemeanor, or ill behavior, or do not perform his or her duty to his or her mistress, then the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, having just cause of complaint, may repair to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall upon the application by either, issue his warrant of summons for bringing the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, before him, and take such order or direction between the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, as the equity and justice of the case shall require."

We are very willing any honest, respectable neighbor man should read the 2d section, the 37th section, and the 19th section above quoted, *all parts of the law for which Gen. Harrison voted*, and form his own opinion of it. We quit this part of the subject by quoting the laws of Ohio.

By the laws of Ohio, now in force, no negro or mulatto can come and settle in that State unless he produce a certificate of his freedom, and enter into bond for his good behaviour and support. A penalty is imposed on any person who harbors or employs such negro, to be paid to the owner of said negro. The laws of Ohio also provide that runaways shall be delivered up to their owners, upon their proving their property. Negroes are not regarded in Ohio as standing on the same footing with white men.—Neither have Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins or any other persons charged that a negro can purchase as a slave a white man in Ohio.

The above extracts fully show this, if there was no other evidence. But we quote the following from the laws of Ohio, copied from page 556 of the Statutes of Ohio, vol. 1:

"That no black or mulatto person or persons shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere in this state, in any cause depending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person, or in any prosecution which shall be instituted in behalf of this state against any white person."—Passed January 25, 1807.

These are the laws now in force in the State of Ohio, in which General Harrison lives. These laws we are authorized to believe met his approbation, and because he wished to punish horse thieves, and hog thieves, burglars, and forgers, in Indiana, to make them work, instead of feeding them out of the taxes paid by honest men, Messrs. M. and H. would persuade you to oppose him, and vote for a man who has allowed "negro witnesses to be examined against a white man," and said "there was nothing in the proceedings which required his interference!"

It remains for you to say who is the more worthy of the support of "respectable men." We think we have fully answered the unfounded charges of Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins against Gen. Harrison on this score.

This circular of Messrs. M. and H. seems to have been prepared under some delusion. We are at a loss to imagine what could have prompted any one to say that Gen. H. had "shut himself up, and refused to be seen by any but his keepers." Again we are told, "he actually *refuses* to be *seen* by, or even spoken to by a poor man." The confiding natures of the authors of this circular have surely induced *them* to believe all they see in print. There is scarcely a day of his life that Gen. Harrison is not seen and spoken to by all who desire it.—His generous hospitality is enjoyed by all who visit him. His door has always been open to the poor; "the string of his latch has never been pulled in" when they called on him. Before this circular had reached the hands of Wil. White and others, and Gideon M. Green and others, Gen. Harrison, was on his way from his farm to Fort Meigs, at which place, and at Columbus in Ohio, he addressed thousands of People, *of poor men*, who had known him in peace and in war. The gathering at Fort Meigs, nearly two hundred miles from his home, was estimated at 20,000 or 30,000, good neighbor men, farmers and mechanics—all of whom saw Gen. H. and most of whom must have heard him speak. Is it not extraordinary, therefore, that when Gen. Harrison had travelled nearly two hundred miles, in unreserved social intercourse with the People, he should be charged with refusing "to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man?"

Is it not strange that such a man should be thus accused? He whose whole life has been signalized by acts of benevolence and charity; the general who put the weary soldier on his horse while he walked with the army; who, in the severe winter of 1812–'13, slept under a thinner tent than any other person, either officer or soldier; who, when his "bedding consisted of a single blanket" gave that blanket to a wounded soldier who was his enemy; the general who in battle (as is proved by soldiers who were with him) "was where cannon balls and chain-shot flew thick around him;" who was in the fight "where balls flew the thickest, and where steel met steel the fiercest;" he who partook of the soldiers' fare with "log cabin men," and ate beef roasted before the fire without salt and without bread; he who protected the whole Western frontier, and delivered thousands of women and children from the barbarities of British and Indian ferocity combined, he is now slandered and charged with refusing to be seen by or spoken to by a poor man! Oh! shame, where is thy blush! Oh! conscience, where was thy voice? No man who knows Gen. Harrison has ever said or will say he has ever turned his face away from friend or foe.

We think we have shown that this circular is grossly incorrect; that it has shamefully mis-stated facts; and that none but felons, horse-thieves, burglars, hog-thieves, and such locofoco spirits who steal and wish to be fed at public expense, can object to this Indiana law which Gen. Harrison approved. We feel confident that in North-Carolina, whose people are entitled to the high character they have acquired for honesty and patriotism, this will have as little effect as in any other country in the world.

But, fellow citizens, we feel bound, from a sense of duty, to call your serious attention to other matters more worthy the consideration of patriots than a harmless law, which has never been regarded by the people of Indiana with terror or alarm, and which, although it was enacted more than thirty-two years ago, has never injured any man as far as we are informed, and certainly never was complained of before by honest men. It has never been looked upon as a matter of complaint against General Harrison; for both the States of Ohio and Indiana, in 1836, where these stale slanders were repeated, gave him large majorities as their candidate for the Presidency.

We allude to the Message of the President and the Report of the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War made a report, at the commencement of the present Congress, *to the President of the United States*, and the President sent that report to Congress, with his message. Of course the report was read by the President. It was only from this report he could obtain information of the state of the Army and of military affairs. If he did not read the report he has acted hypocritically to the American People, is guilty of gross neglect of duty, and must be ignorant of those matters which it is his duty to be acquainted with. We are unwilling to accuse the President of such conduct.

We give you an extract from this report of the Secretary of War:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of Two Hundred Thousand Men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years—four years in the first class, and four in the reserve; one-fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for, in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrollment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—*a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you.*"

The President, in his message, recommends this report and *plan* to our consideration. Hear this extract from his message:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal sea-ports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, *I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration* THE PLAN *submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.*"

On the 9th of March, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House *his plan*, in detail, for the reorganization of the militia of the United States."

Here you will observe the Secretary of War speaks of a "plan" ready to be submitted to the President. The President, in his message, recommends strongly to the consideration of Congress "THE PLAN" submitted by that officer for the reorganization of the militia of the United States, and the resolution of the House of Representatives calls for his "plan."

A few days after, in March, 1840, the Secretary sends his plan, and to some extracts from this, we invite the attention of all who profess to be republicans.

Section first provides that every able-bodied citizen of the respective States, between twenty and forty five years of age, shall be enrolled in the militia; and, also, this section provides as follows:

"That every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within three months thereafter, *provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, knapsack, cartridge-box*, to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buck-shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with *a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder horn or flask, with sufficient powder for twenty-four charges, and two spare flints*, and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided when called out for exercise or into service; and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes."

The 13th and 14th sections of this "plan" are as follows:

"13th. That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one-fourth of the ACTIVE to the RESERVE force, and by the discharge annually of one-fourth of the RESERVE, *be yearly supplied by a draught or by voluntary service from the* MASS.

"14th. That, for the greater convenience of instruction and discipline of the ACTIVE and RESERVE forces, the territory of the United States shall be divided into ten districts, which, until otherwise directed by law, shall be composed as follows:

	Men.
First District.	
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,	9,200
Second District.	
Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut,	9,000
Third District.	
New York,	18,000
Fourth District.	
New Jersey, Pennsylvania,	13,000
Fifth District.	
Delaware, Maryland, Dist. of Columbia, Virginia,	10,000
Sixth District.	
N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida,	10,000
Seventh District.	
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee,	8,800
Eight District.	
Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa,	2,000
Ninth District.	
Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana,	7,400
Tenth District.	
Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin,	9,300
Total,	97,800"

The following is the 17th section of this plan for subverting the liberties of the country, and we hope you will read and remember it:

"17th. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor —— days in the same year, as *he* may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

By this section, the President would have power to assemble such numbers, at such places, and at such times, within their respective districts, not exceeding twice in one year, as he may deem necessary! By this section, if Congress should enact such a law, your "good neighbor men" might be forced to march to Florida or Georgia when the President pleased. Would not the President, with a sub-Treasury bank, and with all this power, be **a King?**

The 20th section is in the following words:

"20th. That the militia *of the United States*, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, *shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States.* And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able bodied man of the same rank in the regiment."

What these rules and articles of war are we will show presently.

The 28th section is in the following words:

"28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United States in the case provided for calling forth the active force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three month's pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court martial may determine; and that every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court martial, and such officers shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned, by the sentence of a court martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every five dollars of such fine."

Now let us inquire how these costs and fines are to be collected. We cannot illustrate this more forcibly than by quoting a report from the minority of the Committee on the Militia, reported by Messrs. Triplett, Carter, Goode, and Ridgway. This document is Rep. No. 585, of the present session of Congress:

"Who is to pay the costs of the marshals and deputy marshals who are to be sent out in the several States to collect the fines thus assessed by the courts martial? The answer to this inquiry is found in the following extract from the 28th section: 'That the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the *said fines*, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, of the delinquent; *which costs*, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeably to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress; and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district, or his deputy, shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term of which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed."

From this quotation, it appears that delinquent militiamen are *to pay the costs.*—Taking the lowest possible estimate, of two dollars and fifty cents, for the costs of judgment and issuing the execution, let us see what will be the costs on a judgment originally for twenty dollars. When the delinquent militiaman lives two hundred miles from the place of the court sitting, the marshal's fees are fixed by law, for every mile he travels, at five cents in going to levy the execution. This would make his fees for travelling alone.

"Which would make the account stand thus:

The original judgment - - -	$20 00
Cost of judgment and execution -	2 50
Marshal's fees for travelling 200 miles, at 5 cents per mile - -	10 00
For serving process of execution -	2 00
	$34 50"

We ask you to pause and reflect upon this monstrous scheme, and remember that every man who votes for Mr. Van Buren will be considered, according to the locofoco doctrine as voting to approve his measures. Do you approve of the scheme? If not, how will you express your disapprobation except at the ballot-box?

But this is not all. By the first section each man must furnish himself with a musket, balls, knapsack, &c. Could this be done for less than twenty dollars for each man? Are you willing to submit to this onerous tax?

Read the 17th section of this "plan;" see the power to be given to "the President;" see that the men are to "be deemed in the service of the United States;" see that the soldiers are to "*be subject*" (hard words to a Republican ear) "to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."—Read the Constitution of the United States, and see if the power is not given to "Congress" to prescribe the discipline, "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia," according to the discipline "prescribed by Congress." And ask yourselves, can you sanction such a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States?

Remember then, the 20th section prescribes that the militia, when employed in the service of the U. S., (as in the 17th section,) "*shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States.*" Now let us see what a few of these "rules and article of war" are:

In the 4th volume of the laws of the U. S., published by John Bioren & W. John Duane, Philadelphia, and R. C. Weightman, Washington City, 1816, you will find "an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806.

From this act we make a few extracts for your consideration:

"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, *or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer DEATH*, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial."

[And if **Negro Testimony** is admitted on the trial, and the President should find nothing in it to "require his interference," how easy a matter would it be for the negro servants of a superior officer to accuse and convict a poor white man.]

"Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, *without leave in writing* from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

"Art. 42. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from his superior officer, under penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 67. No garrison or regimental court-martial shall have the power to try capital cases, or commissioned officers, neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison *nor put to hard labor* any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer time than one month."

This article limits the power of a regimental court-martial, but not a general court-martial. A "general court-martial" could, therefore, under these articles, *put to hard labor* a soldier for a longer time that one month. Is not this worse than selling a horse thief, according to the Indiana law? And may not negro witnesses be admitted upon the trial, according to Lieut. Hooe's case?

"Art. 101. The foregoing articles are to be read and published once in every six months, to *every* garrison, regiment, troop, or company, mustered or to be mustered, *in the service of the United States*, and are to be duly observed by all officers and soldiers who are or shall be in said service."

"We repeat, by the 17th section of the plan recommended to our consideration by the President, the militia will be considered in the service of the United States; and by the 20th section of the same plan, they will "*be subject*" to the "rules and articles of war, as the troops of the United States."

These things require no comment from us. Nothing we can say can make this "plan" appear more hideous and horrible.

We have alluded to the admission of negro witnesses against a white man. We give the facts.

In the year 1839, a court-martial was held at Pensacola, before which Mr. Gen[illegible], a native of Virginia, and a Lieutenant in the Navy was tried. Two negro witnesses were examined on the trial, contrary to his wishes and remonstrances. The proceedings were sent to the Secretary of the Navy; he approved them. Mr. Hooe presented a memorial to the President, calling his attention to the fact, that negroes had testified against him.—The President, after the proceedings of the trial were laid before him, and after he had read Mr. Hooe's respectful memorial, endorsed on the papers the following words:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference. M. V. B."

We submit to you an extract from the proceedings which have been sent to the House of Representatives, and ask you if there is "*nothing*" in the President's conduct which requires your interference at the polls. The following we have had copied from the original, sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the House of Representatives:

Extract from the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe, of the U. S. Navy, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 24th June, 1840.

James Mitchell, Captain's Steward, of the U. S. ship Vandalia, called and sworn.

The accused objected to the examination of the witness, upon the ground that he was a colored man.

The Court after deliberation, did not consider the objection a valid one, and ordered the examination to proceed.

The accused then offered a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and desired that the same be spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the Court most distinctly that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness being received and recorded. It is far from the wish of the accused to object to any evidence which the Court may deem legal; but the witness is a colored man, and therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness even before this tribunal.

"C. M. HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

The accused presented a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and requested that the same be spread upon the record, which was ordered by the Court:

"The accused, having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he conceives his testimony to be altogether illegal; that he knows it would be so considered before the civil tribunals of this Territory, the forms and customs of which he humbly thinks should be as closely followed by a martial court as possible, therefore ask leave to spread upon the *record* the fact that he cannot consent to, and has totally declined cross-examining this witness.

"GEORGE MASON HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

Daniel Waters, Captain's cook of the U. S. ship Vandalia, called and sworn.

The accused presented a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and requested that the same be spread upon the record, which was ordered:

"The Court having decided to receive and record the testimony of colored persons, the accused, in regard to this witness, can only reiterate his objections as set forth in the case of Mitchell, the captain's steward. The accused will pursue the same course with the witness that he decided to take with the other colored man.

"GEORGE MASON HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

[At the close of the proceedings of the Court is the approval of the Secretary of the Navy in these words:

"Approved. J. K. PAULDING."

Extract from the letter or memorial of Lieut. Hooe to the President of the United States.

There is one other point in the proceedings of the Court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular attention of your Excellency. It respects a matter as to which all Southern men are deeply sensitive; and, if not overruled by your Excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy. In the progress of the proceedings of this Court, two negroes, one the cook, the other the private steward of Commander Levy, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes. The Court disregarded my exception, and, as the record shows, they were allowed to be examined and to testify on my trial. Thus I charge as a proceeding illegal and erroneous on the part of the Court; and, if so, according to established law and precedent, must vitiate and set aside their whole proceedings.

Letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1839.

Sir, In obedience to your directions, I have the honor to transmit a report in the case of Lieut. George Mason Hooe, and to return the memorial addressed to you by him in relation to the proceedings of the Court on his trial.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. PAULDING.

Endorsement on the above letter, by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, with his own hand.

THE PRESIDENT FINDS NOTHING IN THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF LIEUT. HOOE WHICH REQUIRES HIS INTERFERENCE. M. V. B.

Now, fellow-citizens, we ask you to contrast with this the following from the same book in which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins found their law to sell "good neighbor men;" or, as the law says, horse thieves, burglars, hog thieves, and such other "good neighbor men" as committed crime, and would not work.

Extract from the same law book from which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins took their extract:

"CHAPTER 46—PAGE 311.

"AN ACT regulating the practice in the General Court, and Court of Common Pleas, and for other purposes.

"SECTION 24. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall be a witness, except in pleas of the United States, against negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, or in civil pleas, where negroes, mulattoes, or Indians alone shall be parties.

"JESSE B. THOMAS,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"B. CHAMBERS,
"President of the Council.

Approved, Sept 17, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

We have now exposed the misstatements and misrepresentations of Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins. In doing so, it has not been our desire to wound their feelings, or to indulge in harsh and offensive language. We have prepared this communication at the request of many good people from North Carolina. We feel we are but doing justice to Gen. Harrison, a meritorious public servant, whose character is of more value to him than all the wealth on earth, whose private life has been hitherto unsullied, without a stain and without reproach, and whose services in the field have shed a lustre upon the American arms that all patriots will think upon with exultation and pride.

The fame of our great men is the most valuable property of our nation. That fame it is our duty and our pride to sustain and to defend. In the name of our Revolutionary Patriots, we call upon you to pronounce condemnation on the "plans" of this corrupt Administration. We count upon log-cabin men! upon such as fought at Tippecanoe, New Orleans and the Thames, to come to the rescue of their country, and to save us from the disgrace of being punished by the testimony of **Negro Servants**, and from the horrors a standing army.

ED. STANLY,
LEWIS WILLIAMS,
ED. DEBERRY,
K. RAYNER.

Washington City, June, 1840.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—*Discovery of a New Continent.*—An arrival in New York, from New South Wales, has brought tidings from the exploring expedition. The following letter from an officer of the Vincennes belonging to the squadron, is copied from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

U. S. Ship Vincennes,
Sidney Harbor, March 25th, 1840.

We arrived here yesterday from our Southern cruise, upon the success of which we all have reason to congratulate ourselves. We have discovered land within the Antarctic, and cruised along the edge of the barrier ice (seeing the land frequently) upwards of seventy degrees of longitude. All are convinced there is an extensive Continent there. Whether it will be of any benefit to mankind, or not, time alone can show. For my part, no indocements could be held out that would make me volunteer to return there, unless one of the other vessels should have been unfortunate enough to be wrecked, which God forbid. We were unfortunate in not being able to land, take possession, and plant the stripes and stars. When the weather permitted us to do so, no boat *could* land,—the land being very high, covered with snow, and sloping gradually to the water, where it was terminated by ice, descending one hundred or two hundred feet perpendicularly.

The weather was, part of the time, good: and part, blowing from fresh to heavy gales, with thick snow storms, making navigation extremely hazardous, on account of the icebergs by which we were generally surrounded. I have at times counted 100 large ones from the deck, without the aid of a glass, taking no notice of small ones.

We found the Peacock here repairing, almost a perfect wreck; having had her stern frame lifted, and all the *timbers* broken above the main deck, as far forward as the gang-way, rudder knocked off, forefoot carried away, and planking knocked up to within an inch and a half of her wood ends. How she arrived here, it seems impossible to conceive. I did not suppose a vessel in her condition could hold together long enough to do so. She was caught in the ice, and jammed by the closing of the passage after she went in. I hope that the brig and schooner have escaped, and that we shall find them at New Zealand.

By an arrival to day from Hobart-Town (Van Diemen's Land) we learn that the French Expedition is there, and that they discovered land the same day we did, in 66 S. and 130 East.

Remarkable.—It is worthy of remark, as illustrating the glorious character of our institutions, not less than the genuine Republicanism of the Whig party, that two Whig Candidates for Governor, who are now canvassing their respective States, were in early life *Wagon Boys!* We alluded to Mr. Corwin of Ohio and Mr. Morehead of this State. We heard Mr. Morehead, in conversation, detail the circumstances of his first visit to Fayetteville, 20 years ago, and compare it with his second visit a few days ago. On the first, a youth, unknowing and unknown, he came in charge of his father's wagon. On the second, he was escorted into the town by many of its citizens, and called on to address hundreds of freemen, as a candidate for the highest office within their gift!

The facts are well calculated to inspire both parents and sons with hope for political preferment; and with a determination, by industry and virtue, to make their own way to the same or some other high distinction.—*Fay. Observer.*

Upwards of sixty Persons dangerously Poisoned.—We learn from the Wellsville (Ohio) Gazette that, on the 18th instant, on board the steamer New York, while ascending the Ohio river, above Cincinnati, upwards of sixty persons were dangerously poisoned by eating *corn bread*, the poison having been infused in the bread or meal, and that all who took supper and eat of it were taken with a violent vomiting. How the poison got into the bread remains a mystery. No death had occurred.

How it is done.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that a merchant of Indiana, recently purchased $3300 of goods in New York on *credit*, intercepted them at Cincinnati, sent them to auction, and raised the wind to the tune of $1100! His creditors, of course, may whistle for their money.

We rejoice to record a grand movement among the Catholic Churches of this city in the temperance cause. It can be no matter of offence to say, as it is universally known, that the foreign population among us have chiefly contributed to fasten upon the whole people the charge of intemperance.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin of June 20th, that Mr James Wilson, clerk of the steamer Prairie, has absented himself with $4000, and the clerk of the steamer Daniel Webster has gone off with $14,000.

From the Richmond Whig.

Testimony of a Brilliant Soldier.

With the exception of Gen. Jackson, every military man of any repute, has borne testimony to the distinguished military abilities of General Harrison. Gov. Shelby, Col. Johnson, Gen. Croghan, Col. O. Fallon, Col. J. Speed Smith, and a host of others who shared with him the perils and the glories of war, have spoken in unqualified terms of commendation of his military services and capacities. The testimony of such men, corroborated as it is by the messages of Mr. Madison and the whole history of the war, may well be placed in opposing scales to the malevolent insinuations of Gen. Jackson.

But these are not the only ones, who bear testimony to the military as well as civil services of the hero of Tippecanoe. There are Scott, and Gaines, and Clinch, and besides these, one not less than either of them, Gen. James Miller, a name identified with all that is chivalrous and gallant. He is the man who led the gallant charge at Lundy's Lane. He is the man, who, when ordered by Gen. Brown, to take possession of a British battery which was mowing down our lines, made the ever memorable response, "*We'll try.*"—a modest boast, which he gloriously made good, and which has made his bravery as familiar to school boys as the virtue of Lucretia, or the patriotism of Brutus. This man, the Marshal Ney of the late war, bears the following high testimony to the worth of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. With such endorsers, the malignant assaults of the envenomed old creature at the Hermitage may well be despised.

Honorable Testimony.—The following interesting correspondence we copy from the Boston Atlas of Saturday:

BOSTON, June 29, 1840.

My Dear General: I address you with the frankness which one old friend may use toward another. My object is to learn what you think of the recent attacks on the military character of Gen. Harrison. I believe you were in the army in the West, in the campaign of Tippecanoe; although I do not remember that you served with him after the declaration of war against England; but, as a military man, forming your judgment impartially, and when the facts were recent, your opinion would be of great value. If there be any blot on his military fame, it ought to be known; if there be not, you will feel that an old soldier ought not to be unjustly and rudely attacked.

Gen. Harrison is before the country for the Presidency. I do not know that we shall elect him, but I can say, in your own language, my dear General, that "we'll try."

Yours, with unceasing regard,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Gen. JAMES MILLER.

SALEM, June 30, 1840.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to have received your letter of yesterday, requesting me to state what I think of the recent attacks on the military character of General Harrison. In answer, I can truly say that I have noticed with deep regret attacks, not only on his well earned military fame, but also upon his private and moral character. My first acquaintance with General Harrison was in the year 1811. I was on duty in the 4th regiment of Infantry, then commanded by Col. John P. Boyd—afterwards Gen. Boyd—under orders to proceed to Vincennes, and there report to Gen. Harrison. We did so. We remained at Vincennes some days, and united ourselves with the volunteers assembled there, devoting our limited time to purposes of organization and drill. We then took up the line of march for the Indian country, and proceeded by slow and cautious marches, until we had reached about seventy miles up the Wabash toward Tippecanoe; where we halted and threw up a stockaded work, which we called Fort Harrison. Here I remained until the army returned from Tippecanoe, after the battle.

Although I was not in the battle, still I took great interest in it; had much conversation with all the officers on their return; and made every inquiry I could think of respecting their movements and encampments, the attack and defence, and the operations of the battle throughout;—and I made up my mind, unhesitatingly, that the campaign had been conducted with great bravery, skill and judgment, and that nothing was left undone, that could be done, consistently with the general's express orders from the War Department, which I saw and read.—Nor have I ever known or heard of any act of his, which has, in the least degree, altered the opinion I then formed of him. I will add, that if I ever had any military skill, I am more indebted for it to General Harrison than any other man. Soon after the battle, I wrote a letter to General Benjamin Pierce, late Governor of New Hampshire—my military father, as I call him—giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Tippecanoe. That letter was preserved by General Pierce, and might now, probably, be found among his papers. If it is in existance, it will show what were my opinions at that time, as would also several other letters then written by me to various friends. In those days I never heard that Gen. Harrison was a coward, or wore petticoats.

To conclude, I freely express my opinion, after following him through all his civil and military career, after living with him in his family more than six months, that General William Henry Harrison is as free from stain or blemish, as it falls to the lot of man to be.

I am, dear sir, your old friend,
JAMES MILLER.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Pray what do the Whigs mean by the Tippecanoe fire?—*Trenton Emporium.*

They mean a fire, which having originated from spontaneous combustion in the hearts of a million of freemen, is now sweeping wildly through the country before the storm breath of public opinion, and making the loco focos shrink in terror and agony like wild beasts pursued by a prairie conflagration.—*Louisville Journal.*

To what do the signs of the times point now?—*Globe.*

They point to Gen. Harrison's election as true as the needle to the pole or a leg treasurer's nose to Texas.—*Pendleton.*

[illegible] Convention [illegible] Van Buren [illegible] Democrat, if they can. [illegible] who has a democratic feeling in his bosom support such an upstart and heartless [illegible]

"Now, Mr. Chairman, in order to show that Mr. Van Buren's British state craft occasionally over-rides the heartless vehicles of men who are not so well off in the world's goods as the great ones of the earth who "live in king's houses," I will send to the Clerk's table the affidavit of Mr. H. F. Camp, a respectable and inoffensive citizen, that it may be read. It was first drawn up in the form of a letter.

"BALTIMORE, Sept. 22, 1836.

"SIR:—Some time, as nearly as I can recollect, in March, 1834, I was riding down Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington city, in a chaise: I heard a carriage driving very furiously behind me, and turned to the right to give it space. The carriage turned at a sharp angle, and ran directly upon my gig and horse, broke the gig, crippled up my horse, endangering my life. I saw it was the carriage of Mr. Van Buren with a white driver, and an outrider. After having shattered my gig: they passed and held up a little, and laughed while I was gathering up the fragments of my gig. I wrote a letter to Mr. Van Buren, stating the facts, observing that I presumed all that he wanted was to be informed of them to make me suitable reparation, and referred him to Governor Tomlinson as to my character and veracity. He did speak to Mr. Tomlinson, who told him that whatever I said was entitled to full credit, as Mr. Tomlinson informed me afterwards. Mr. Van Buren gave the coachman my letter, who came to me and abused me in the most insulting manner for having informed his master.

"I then called on Mr. Van Buren at his house and recapitulated the facts as I had stated them in the letter, in the presence of Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Van Buren said that I must be aware that he was not responsible for the acts of his driver, and that I must look to him (his driver) for whatever damages he had done me; and he never has made me any reparation whatever.

Yours, respectfully,
H. F. CAMP.

"*Baltimore city, State of Maryland*, ss.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1836.

"This day appeared H. F. Camp, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said city, and made oath that the statements contained in the foregoing letter are true.

"WM. ARAMAN.

"Instead of discharging his insolent English driver, the moment he refused to make suitable reparation for the outrage, as every lover of justice would have done, Mr. Van Buren gives the letter of the poor injured citizen to his foreign driver, who went to him and abused him "in a most insulting manner for having informed his master."

"The humble gig of Mr. Camp had a good right to occupy the space on the broad avenue as that Mr. Van Buren's gaudy coach. It was well, however, that Mr. Camp escaped with mere abuse, and that he had not been forthwith imprisoned for refusing to submit with Christian meekness to be thus rode over and rode down by the great democrat's British state coach."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH vs. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, closed its session in the City of Baltimore on the morning of the 4th of June. At that session the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher to permit colored persons to give testimony against white persons in any case where they are denied that privilege in trials at law."

Now contrast this decision of an enlightened body of Christians with Mr. Van Buren's course in relation to the case of the *negro witnesses* presented to his consideration by Lieut. Hooe, and say who is right! Let the people be the judge of the matter. Between the two, *let them decide.*—*Gen. Journal.*

HARRISON AND THE CLERGY.

It was recently stated that Gen. Harrison had, at a former period, given a horse, in a most liberal and kind manner, to a methodist clergyman, who had been deprived of his own by accident. This, of course, was denied by the Federal Locos, but the reverend gentleman, who was lately at a religious conference in Baltimore, a delegate from Mississippi, confirmed the truth of the whole story, so creditable to the worthy patriot.

In the connexion with this, we may state, that a clergyman of the Catholic persuasion in this State, recently mentioned a circumstance which is equally illustrative of that high tone of moral hospitality which is so distinguishing a characteristic of the farmer of North Bend. He related that, some years ago, his visitations embraced that portion of Ohio near the residence of Gen. Harrison, where large numbers of his persuasion were engaged on public works.—As soon as his arrival was known, an invitation was sent to him, with the request that he would make North Bend his home during his continuance in the vicinity. In compliance with this request, he was a frequent visiter at the board of Gen. Harrison, and there were to be met clergymen of every denomination; for their host never asked more than if they were the heralds of gospel glad tidings—all sects, all religions, were to him objects of interest, and to each the open hand of liberal hospitality was extended, in a manner which recalls the patriarchal days of old.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Merchants' Bank, Cheraw, S. C. has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last half year.

The Sub Treasury.—The New York Express, in speaking of the Sub-Treasury, asks the following questions: "We find it much stronger and much more objectionable than we had previously supposed. The principal functions of this bill gives the appointment of the officers exclusively to the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. They are to be appointed for seven years, unless sooner removed. They are to give such security as the Treasurer thinks sufficient. The Secretary of the Treasury has the power to draw all monies from one place to another, at his will and pleasure.—In fact, the whole revenues of the country are under the control of the President or his Secretary. If there are thirty millions or any other sum lying at New York, it can be ordered at an hour's notice to Charleston, Boston, New Orleans, or any other point; it may be shifted from day to day to suit the whim or caprice of the Secretary. So long as the Government are in debt, and have no money on hand, the country cannot feel any serious effects; but if there should be a season of prosperity, and the government be possessed of 30 or 40 millions, it might unquestionably break any bank or a large portion of them. Fortunately the receipts into the Treasury by this Law are to be paid—

After 30th June, 1840, ¼ in Specie, ¾ in Sp'cie Bills.
" 30th " 1841, ½ in Specie, ½ in Sp'cie Bills.
" 30th " 1841, ¾ in specie, ¼ in Sp'cie Bills.
" 30th " 1843, all Specie.

"This coming year, the payments, it will be seen, from lands, customs, and any thing else, are to be three fourths specie bills.—The operation of the Law will not be fully felt until June, 1843, if the government should be rich, there is nothing to prevent them from accumulating and hoarding up all, or nearly all, the specie of the country. The credit system, must inevitably come to an end. Banks would be called on for every dollar they possess, and in turn, would be compelled to call in every debt they have out. It is impossible to predict what the operations of the Law will be, but to our feeble judgment, it must be most fatal to the commercial and mercantile concerns of the community."—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Hon. CHARLES FISHER.—In the proceedings of Congress of the 7th inst. we notice that this individual asserted that the Fayetteville Observer "had printed a falsehood." Therein, Mr. Fisher himself asserted a falsehood, as we can easily show. The remark was founded upon an Editorial paragraph in the Observer of the 17th ult., in which we stated that Philo White, a Purser in the Navy, had *edited* the Raleigh Standard in 1834 5, had been *engaged in writing for* the Western Carolinian during the past Spring, and was now *editor* of a paper in Ohio. The reader will mark the phraseology. We asserted that he had *edited*" two papers, and been "*engaged in writing*" for a third. These are *facts*, which have *never been denied*. Mr. Stanly read the paragraph in the House, to show how officers of the Navy were employed; whereupon "Mr. Fisher denied (says the Intelligencer,) that Philo White had been *the Editor of a paper in his district*. He said the newspaper in Fayetteville had printed a falsehood, and that Mr. White was one of his constituents."

It will be seen that Mr. Fisher has asserted the only falsehood in the case—a branch of business in which he is an adept. —*Fayetteville Observer.*

More Cheating.—We learn from an authorized statement in the Baltimore American, that a lot of Bacon, the invoice cost of which was $975 56, was purchased by the Commissary Department of the U. S., and shipped from that port in the brig Benjamin, for St. Marks, Florida. The bacon arrived at St. Marks, and was reported to the Department as "damaged by wet." So far semi-official.

We learn from the Tallahassee Star, that this bacon, 10,045 lbs. in quantity, was condemned by the U. S. agent, sold at a mock auction, *at which only three persons were present*, and that *one of these three, named Ledgewood, became the purchaser at ¼ of a cent per lb.* Two or three days after this sale, says the Star, this same bacon is understood to have been purchased for the use of the troops in the service of the territory at 15 cents per lb. and is pronounced to be in excellent order. Mr. Ledgewood, in his own account, admits that he bought the bacon at ¼ of a cent, say for $73 33; and that he sold it for $1100, 6 months credit.

We have only one remark to make upon this statement. Though the government may be more unfortunate than faulty when it has such unfaithful agents, yet the fact, that immense frauds have undoubtedly been perpetrated in this Florida war *without punishment or even inquiry*, accounts for such instances of roguery; and implicates the Administration as inefficient at least.—*Fay. Obs.*

A GOOD ONE.

We understand, that in voting for Vice President at a recent Van Buren Convention in this City, some Delegate deposited in the hat the name of William R. Johnson. The worthy President, Mr. Fitts, was so shocked when it was announced, that he expressed the hope that it would, at once, be rectified, kindly suggesting that the vote was intended for Richard M. Johnson. But no one would father the vote, though earnestly solicited to do so; and we therefore chronicle the fact, that at the *Van Buren* Convention, called to nominate a Vice President, a vote was cast for one of the most uncompromising *Whigs* in the Union.—*Ral. Reg.*

Value of Loco Foco News.—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that a few days ago, Messrs. Foster and Johnson, Electoral candidates in Tennessee, had an appointment to speak at Russellville in that State, but for certain reasons failed to visit the place at all. A loco correspondent of the Knoxville Argus, however, not knowing of their failure, and supposing that they had spoken according to appointment, *wrote out a particular account of their pretended speeches, and stated that eight Whigs had been converted to the administration faith by the discussion!*

Charlotte:

Thursday, July 30, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

Our Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.	
2d	"	Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3d	"	DAVID RANSOUR, of Lincoln.
4th	"	DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th	"	JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6th	"	Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7th	"	JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8th	"	Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th	"	CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th	"	Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax.
11th	"	WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th	"	THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13th	"	JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14th	"	JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15th	"	DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election the 13th of November.

☞ See the Address of the Whig members of Congress.

Direct Tax.

It would be well for the People to examine before they conclude to sustain the present Administration. We do not profess to be a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet if we are not deceived by the signs of the times a Direct Tax will soon follow after the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.—The revenue of the country has fallen far short of the estimates, and one of three expedients will have to be resorted to, to raise the wind. Hear what the Secretary of the Treasury says in his report to Congress, in December last:

"But when acting on these or other cases, if Congress cannot, consistently with its views of duty to the country, adopt the course suggested, and restrict the amount of appropriations, whether ordinary or extraordinary, to the certain current revenue the only remaining courses which seem defensible are these: Either to provide for recalling portions of the public money now deposited with the States, *or establish an adequate system of direct taxation*, or at once resort to the contingent power contemplated in the existing laws concerning the tariff, when changes become necessary for purposes of revenue, and restore the duty on several articles of luxury now free."

BETTER AND BETTER FROM LOUISIANA!

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF JULY 13.

We have now returns from the whole of the first Congressional district. They exhibit the following vote:

For Mr. White,	3,802
Mr. Leonard,	1,757
Majority for White,	2,045

In 1838, White's majority in this district was 919. His majority now is more than double that amount. The first district has covered herself with glory.

In the Second district, a shade of doubt still hangs over the election of Dawson.—It is reported that a Whig precinct in the parish of Washington has not been heard from. We have not been able to ascertain the correctness of this rumor. It seems probable, however, that Dawson has beaten Morgan by a very small majority—not over thirteen votes. This district gave Van Buren 750 majority in 1836; and in 1834, when Gen. Dawson was a candidate for Governor, he received a majority of 800 votes. The gain since then has been immense.

Our accounts from the third district are yet incomplete. As far as heard from, they stand as follows:

CONGRESS.—THIRD DISTRICT.

PARISHES.	MOORE, (W.)	WISS, (L.)
Rapids,		49 maj.
St. Landry,	544	330
St. Mary,	314	86
St. Martin,	300 maj.	
Concordia,	103 "	

Moore, it is perceived, is 845 votes ahead. With this powerful vote, he goes into the region of locofocoism above Red river.—It is confidently believed he cannot be beaten. We have very little doubt he is elected by at least 200 majority.

The Legislature.—The Senate stands 8 to 8; the Concordia district to be heard from, which will return a Whig. Parties will then be divided in the Senate precisely as last year, viz. nine Whigs, eight Locofocos.

The Whigs have, so far, elected 26 members to the House. The House consists of 50 members, 26 a majority. This we already have, and shall increase to 30 or 31.

The popular vote, as estimated by the Congressional elections, is, so far, overwhelmingly in favor of Harrison.

Resumption.—We are authorized to say, that the Planters and Mechanics Bank, the South Carolina Bank, the Union Bank, the State Bank and the South Western Rail Road Bank, of this city, have resolved, forthwith, to resume specie payments.

"As the Bank of Charleston, and the Bank of the State, were specie paying Banks previously, all the Banks of this city may be considered as having from this day resumed specie payments."—*South Carolinian Extra.*

An Old Maid.—According to the Book of Jasher, recently published, Naomah, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she was married to Noah.

(FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)

The following Certificates are published by Smith's friends for the purpose of sustaining his character for truth.

On Friday evening after the last Congressional election under my piazza a dispute arose between G. W. Caldwell and J. B. Smith, in relation to a division of the County, Caldwell said he used his exertions to have the bill passed at the last Session, Smith replied he thought not, whereupon Caldwell became excited and used the following language as near as I remember, *viz*: The County never would be divided, but I will go for removing the Court House for the people are for it. Some one said that would be ruinous to the citizens, he, Caldwell replied he did not care a damn if it broke every man in Charlotte.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

July 20, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Mecklenburg County. }

Personally appeared M. W. Alexander, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and being duly sworn according to law states on oath that the above certificate is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed this 20th July, 1840.

Test: M. W. ALEXANDER.

J. B. KERR, *J. P.*

I was present at the Mansion House on Friday after the last Congressional election at which place a controversy arose between J. B. Smith and G. W. Caldwell, respecting a division of the County. I do certify that the statements made by J. B. Smith, in the last Charlotte Journal to be correct, to the best of my recollection.

WILLIAM BOYD.

July 2, 1840.

This is to certify that I was present when a controversy took place between G. W. Caldwell and J. B. Smith, at the Mansion House relative to a division of the County, G. W. Caldwell said that the County never would be divided, that he intended to remove the Court House to the centre of the County and that would blow the Merchant in Charlotte to the devil.

T. R. HUGHES.

July 2, 1840.

The certificate of Mr. Blackwood shall appear as soon as returned from the lower part of the county.

To Caleb Erwin, Esq.:

With respect to the DEATH of the "Bill" for the formation of a New County out of Mecklenburg and Anson, from an expression used in a conversation with a neighbor *very lately* you do know more than has come to light yet. We say come out and at least clear your *own skirts*, and if you be a lover of your Country at heart expose the real CULPRIT. Come out! Come out! without fear, favour, or affection for any man, or any party.

A VOTER.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday next, our readers will recollect, is the day which has been agreed upon by both Houses of Congress for the termination of the present session. We do not see, looking at the present state of the business before Congress, how it is possible that that determination can be adhered to; though, to say the truth, if the Session were to be prolonged until the constitutional day for opening the *second* session of this Congress, (1st December next,) we doubt whether the two Houses would be much better prepared to adjourn than they are the present moment.

Among the business indispensable to be done before the adjournment, an application from the Treasury, for additional Ways and Means to the amount of four or five millions of dollars, (not much more than half the necessary amount, by the way,) has been before the financial committees of both Houses, in some form or other, for some days, if not weeks, and yet nothing is proposed. The Indian and other appropriation bills are still in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives. The money-bill to enable the Treasury to meet these appropriations has not been brought up at all. How *can* Congress adjourn on Tuesday next? That is what puzzles us, and will, we think, puzzle the Members of both Houses.—*Nat. Intel. 17th inst.*

In the Senate, yesterday, the chief subject was the Army Appropriation bill, (which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday evening.)

One of the other subjects which occupied the attention of the Senate was the bill for altering the Charter of this city, so as to change its present character altogether, abrogate the municipal election which was made by the People on the first Monday in last month, &c. &c.—which bill was further *amended* yesterday so as to provide that "*no enrollment of citizens shall be made, nor any registry kept, with a view to ascertain and determine who may be entitled to vote*"—and, thus *amended*, was *ordered to a third reading.*

In the House of Representatives, the chief subject of consideration was the Annual Indian Appropriation bill.

Among other morning business, the Committee of Elections made a report upon the memorials against Mr. Naylor's right to a seat, which the committee determine in his favor. A counter-report was also made by a minority of the Committee; and both reports were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Graham, of N. C. made a personal explanation as to the abuse, or actual forgery of his frank, in sending copies of Dr. Duncan's speech to his constituents.—*ib. 18th instant.*

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTION CASE.

The case of the contested election of Representatives in Congress from the State of New Jersey, which has dragged its tedious length along in and out of the House of Representatives for the last seven months and over, was brought to a sudden and (we may say) violent end on Thursday night, a report and counter-report on the subject having been made from the Committee of Elections on the morning of that day.—The candidates of the Administration have been confirmed in their seats. A history of the proceedings by which this ever-memorable case has at last been disposed of will be found in our columns to-day. We ask the attention of our readers to the story which it tells; and if we had ever so much room, instead of having none at all, we do not know that we should superadd a single word of comment upon what in itself is so plain.—*ib. 18th inst.*

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Yesterday was the last day upon which, according to the Rules, any bill could pass either House of Congress, the two Houses meeting to-day only for the purpose of winding up the Session.

Our reports of proceedings bring up the doings of both Houses to the hour of recess. Of all that was done in the afternoon and night Session, it is impossible to inform our readers intelligibly this morning. They shall have it all in our next. We are enabled to state, however, that the General Appropriation Laws all passed, except the Fortification Bill, which was under discussion in the House at 11½ o'clock when this paper was put to press.

Previous to taking up the Fortification Bill, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson moved a suspension of the 16th joint rule to allow of the reception of the joint resolution passed by the Senate to continue the charters of the District Banks on condition of their resuming specie payments; but, it requiring a vote of two-thirds to sustain the motion, it failed—ayes 73, noes 53—the members evincing a disposition to give precedence, in the order of business, to the Fortification Bill.

The bill providing for the support of West Point Military Academy was passed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence—a substitute offered as an amendment by Mr. C. H. Williams proposing a different arrangement for the military instruction of officers and cadets having been first rejected.

The amendment of the Senate to the Navy Appropriation Bill, appropriating the sum of $30,000 for the survey of the Southern Coast from Appalachicola to the mouth of the Mississippi river, having been dissented from by the House, it became the subject of a conference through committees on the part of the two Houses, and resulted in a reduction of the appropriation to the sum of $10,000, to be expended under the direction of the Navy Commissioners.

The amendments of the Senate appropriating $6,000 for outfit to the Minister resident at Constantinople, and $12,000 for the purchase of an island at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers, were also disagreed to by the House, and the Senate receded from its said amendments.—*Nat. Intel. 21st inst.*

Whether the two Houses of Congress will or will not transact any Legislative business to-day, it is impossible to say. It is in their power to do so, without prolonging the Session, by suspending for that purpose the Joint Rules of Proceedings of the two Houses. It was a melancholy sight, last evening, to see the poor pension and other claimants, for whose relief bills had already passed one House, and some of them had at several Sessions before passed one or the other House, and failed for want of time, hanging round the doors of the Legislative Halls, sick to the heart from hope deferred. Two hours would be enough to relieve a hundred such, about whose cases there is no sort of doubt.—*ib.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by the Court.

RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Harris v. Newsom, from Franklin; judgment reversed, and judgment in favor of Harris on his interpleas. Also, in Simpson v. King, in Equity from Caswell. Also, in Hurdles v. Elliott, from Chowan; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Roberts v. Scales, from Rockingham, directing a *scaire de novo*. Also, in Gatling v. Liverman, from Hertford reversing the judgment below.

DANIEL, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Gath v. Rees, from Buncombe, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Latta v. Morrison, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Gregory v. Beasley, from Chowan. Also, in Wilson and Butler v. Lamboth, in Equity from Guilford, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in McAllister v. Gillmore, in Equity, from Cumberland.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of White v. White, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Jones v. Poston, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, McKinder v. Littlejohn, from Granville, reversing the judgment below. Also, in R. & G. Rail Road v. Jones, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in May v. Coble, in Equity from Orange, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Sub Treasury.—The Collector of the port of New York has issued the following notice:

The undersigned received this day official notice of the passage of an act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the Public Revenue," approved July 4th, 1840. The nineteenth section of which provides that from and after the 30th day of June 1841, "one fourth part of all the duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States."

By other provisions of the said Act, particular forms of accounts are required to be kept, and in order to make suitable arrangements therefore, the undersigned will not be able to comply with such provisions, until Monday the 13th instant; and he therefore, gives notice, that on and after that day, the provisions of the said nineteenth section above referred to, will be enforced at this office.

A Whole Platoon.—We are authorized to state by a gentleman who was present, that at a log cabin meeting held at Easton, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, June 27th, *one hundred and twelve* persons nearly all of whom had previously been active partizans of Van Buren, and the remainder neutral, publicly announced that they would "vote" in favor of William H. Harrison and John Tyler for President and Vice President of the United States, at the next Presidential election."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

The Opinion of a Neutral.—The "New Orleans Sun," a neutral paper, says, "the people want a change, and all the writings of our Editorial whig friends cannot advance it, and the ablest essays from the British Federal Tory presses cannot prevent it—the edict is gone forth! WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON will be our next President; whether for good or evil, time alone can disclose!!"

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 13.

The British Queen arrived this morning about nine o'clock, having been fifteen and a half days on the passage.

The Britannia (for Boston) was to have sailed on the fourth, and may be expected every day.

The Queen brought 87 passengers, among whom is Mr. Eaton, late Minister to Spain, and family.

An attempt to assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert was made on the 11th, as they were riding together in the streets of London, by a man named Oxford, who fired two pistols at them in quick succession—both of them, however, missed.—The wretch was immediately secured, but refused to give any reason for his conduct.

The death of the King of Prussia is confirmed. The Emperor of Russia is making a tour in Europe.

The troubles in Spain appear to be increasing again. The malcontents have organized anew under Balmaseda, but the Queen's forces gained some important advantages over them.

The Canada Government bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 29th ult. and read a second time.

The news from Canton is not much later. The plan of forming a navy with foreign vessels is abandoned. In the House of Commons on the 29th, Lord Palmerston said it was not the intention of the Ministry to recall Capt. Elliott.

The commercial news is not important. Cotton stands about where it did by previous accounts, though the markets closed firm with a small advance on the prices in the middle of the month. Sea Island had advanced about one penny. The prospect of good crops was somewhat doubtful.—The weather had been cold and rainy.—American flour sold in Liverpool at 25, 3d. to 26s.

Money was scarce as ever. The rate of discount was 4¼ to 7 per cent. In American securities there was no improvement, and no desire to invest. U. S. Bank shares are quoted at £16.

The Commercial Bank of England stopped payment on the 26th. It is a new institution, with eighteen branches located in the large manufacturing towns.

The new steamship President would positively sail on the 1st of August.

The news is considered in Wall street rather unfavorable, and stocks declined a little. There were no operations in the grain market on account of the rain.

Courvoisier, the valet of Lord William Russell, was found guilty of his lordship's murder, and afterwards made a full confession of the fact.

Correspondence of the New York Cour. & Enq.

London, June 30.

The accounts brought by the Mediator and British Queen have given an improved appearance to all American securities, and though no extraordinary advances have occurred in any of stocks, a larger and firmer business has been going forward, and there is a market for several securities which had been unnoticed and unsaleable for some preceding time. Pennsylvania 5 per cents have been in considerable demand this morning at 78, but no person is willing to take the price, nor have any speculators advanced their offering to 79. The true quotation of this important security being 78½, or an advance of 1½ per cent since the arrival of the British Queen. There have been numerous but not large sales of Ohio 6 per cents at 90 without the dividend, and of New York city stocks, with the dividend, at 80½. Virginia ex. div. 85 to 86, Illinois 75, and Mississippi, one transaction of $10,000, at 75½.

Dreadful Mortality.—The cholera broke out, a few weeks ago, on a plantation in Mississippi, among about 150 slaves. It carried off 10 or 15 daily, so many coffins being regularly buried every morning.—The neighbors soon heard the news, and of course avoided the infected district. At length nearly all the slaves were gone, and the ruined planter sold off his plantation and started for Texas, to commence the world anew, carrying with him the good wishes and sympathy of his creditors and neighbors. Several gentlemen, suspecting that all was not right, caused a number of the coffins, to be unearthed, and found that they contained—*nothing!* Not a negro was in any of them! It was soon discovered that the unfortunate gentleman had purchased a splendid plantation in Texas, and with the whole of his 150 negroes, was driving the cotton business at a great rate. The St. Louis Pennant says that this is a true story.—*Fay. Obs.*

What means it?—The Upper Canada papers announce, among other items of domestic news, that some five or six thousand Indians from the United States, arrived in Canada within the last month, and have purchased lands from the British government in the neighborhood of New London. These Indians, it is further stated, possess ample resources, and intimate that many more United States Indians are to join them shortly.

The Jews.—In the British House of Commons, the Earl of Westmeath, on the 14th of May last, enquired of Viscount Melbourne, whether instructions had been sent to the British Consuls at Damascus and Syria to interfere in favor of the Jews in those places? The Viscount replied, that distinct instructions had been forwarded to that effect. This information cannot fail to be gratifying to the respectable descendants of that ancient, persecuted race, who have found their way to this free country.—*Ral. Register.*

We regret to learn that Mrs. Harrison, wife of Gen. Harrison, has been dangerously ill, but was considered yesterday, as past the crisis of her disease. The numerous visitors at the North Bend, interrupt the quiet of the family, and retard the recovery of the invalid.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Boston—its growth.—The census, says the Boston Courier, shows that the annual growth of the city was four times greater during the 5 years—1830 to 1835, than it was the 5 years—1835 to 1840, viz. from 1830 to 1835, 17,911, and from 1835 to 1840, only 5,798 increase.—*Niles' Reg.*

An Incident.—The Standard relates a singular occurrence which took place on the fourth. An old gentleman from Indiana passing up Chesnut street, observed a crowd near the State House. On elbowing his way into the midst, he found a discussion going on between a friend of Gen. Harrison and a supporter of Mr. Van Buren. After listening a few moments, he accosted the Van Buren man and enquired, "Did I not hear you style Gen. Harrison a *coward?*" "Yes," replied the man, "I did call him a coward, and I have a right so to call him, for I know him well and served under him at Fort Meigs." "Do you know me?" asked our friend from Indiana. The man replied that he did not. "Yes," said the Indianian, "you do—you certainly must remember Captain —— of the company in which you say you '*served.*'" The poor old wretch immediately became pale with fear! "I would not expose you," continued our friend, "If I had not caught you traducing your commander and uttering things which you know to be as false as your own heart." Turning to the bystanders, the Indianian continued—"Gentlemen, this white haired old wretch belonged to a company commanded by me at Fort Meigs under Gen. Harrison—he was publicly drummed out of the camp, after the retreat of the British and Indians, for theft and the grossest cowardice." The effect upon the people may be easily imagined.—*Phila. Amer.*

An amusing anecdote is related, of the loco foco candidate for Congress in the 2d district. At a public meeting some days ago, he addressed the people, and in the course of his remarks, denied with great vehemence the existence of "*hard times*," declaring it to be a whig fabrication, &c. Whereupon, an honest citizen, who had been listening with great attention, rose and addressing himself to the speaker, said, "Sir, since you deny positively that the times are hard I trust you will pay me the thousand dollars you have owed me so long. I frequently demand it, but your constant plea has been "hard times," "hard times." The assembly was convulsed with laughter, and General D., forgot for the moment all his dignity, and looked very particularly foolish.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Treasure Discovered.—An Irish laborer at New Haven, on Monday, in digging a foundation, came across a vault, which contained a stone jar filled with doubloons and other pieces of gold: all bearing date prior to the year 1768. The dwelling, under which it was found, was occupied during the revolution by a supposed wealthy English gentleman, named Whiting, who died suddenly, and when his affairs were examined into, it was found that he had no funds to pay even his small debts.

A Pretty Riddle.—"I will consent to all you desire," said a young female to her lover, "on condition that you give me what you have not, what you never can have, and yet can give away." What did she ask him for? A husband.

Republican Whig Ticket.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the Senate.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends W. F. DAVIDSON, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends J. T. DRAFFIN, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends, ELI STEWART, Esq., has consented to become a Candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, Esq., as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

Election the 13th of August.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JULY 22.

Brandy, Peach,	a 50	Feathers,	30 a 40
do Apple,	37 a 49	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	75 a 80
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2¾
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	90 a 95	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Flour,	$4½ a $5	Wool,	15 a 16

CHERAW—JULY 15.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$4 a 5
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt, in sacks,	$2 a 2½
Flour,	a $5½	do bushel,	87½ a $1
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—JULY 25.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	8 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 6
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$3½ a
Corn,	90 a 95	do. bulk,	$1 a 1½
Flour,	5½ a 6	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—JULY 23.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	87½ a 93½
Bale Rope,	10 a 13	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	7 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 31	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 50
Flour, country,	$7 a 8	do. N. O.	50 a 56

CHARLESTON—JULY 18.

Bacon,	8½ a 14	Lard,	10½ a 11
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7 a 8½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7½
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$3½ a $3½
Corn,	50 a 54	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	5 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	21 a 22	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 29	Teas,	45 a $1½

To the People of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The reckless partisans of Mr. Van Buren are endeavoring to fix on Gen. Harrison the charge of having voted "*to sell poor white men for debt.*"—We unhesitatingly pronounce it an INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD, and shall endeavour to explain the meaning and object of the laws, to which he gave his support, and on which are founded this shameless calumny. The first was a law signed by Gen. Harrison when Governor of Indiana in 1807; the other a bill introduced into the Ohio Legislature in the year 1821, under neither of which was it intended to sell or hire POOR MEN FOR DEBT, but CRIMINALS, FELONS, OR THIEVES, for the "fines and costs" incurred, as a penalty for THEIR TURPITUDE!—Nor could *such* persons be sold or hired under either of said laws, except under peculiar circumstances. The Indiana law left it *discretionary with the Court*, and they were NOT expected to execute it except in those cases where the convict had become hardened in crime and the facts of his case required its most rigid enforcement. But whence this sympathy for crime which the leaders of the Van Buren Party exhibit?—Is there an honest poor man in the Country who *is willing* TO BE TAXED to support CRIMINALS—men WHO PILFER and DO VIOLENCE? Is it *just* that the peaceable and honest portion of the People should be compelled to take the bread out of the mouths of their children to feed the lazy, worthless, base culprits who crowd our county prisons, running the community to enormous expense? MUST INDUSTRY AND HONESTY LABOUR TO SUPPORT CRIME? Must the hard working poor men of the Country, who obey the laws, be required to sell their little possessions to pay taxes to feed vice? No! It would be UNJUST. Let those work for themselves who commit crime!

The Ohio law, only a part of which the revilers of Gen. Harrison have ever published, has been grossly misrepresented.—It was introduced under the following exigencies, the existence of which the most violent partizans have never denied:

"In the year 1820, Ohio was suffering severely under the pecuniary embarrassment which spread itself through the nation. Thieves and pick-pockets appeared to increase, while the pecuniary distress prevailed. If a man stole a less sum than twenty-five dollars or committed any other minor offence, his only punishment was a fine and imprisonment in the county jail. The expense of apprehending, keeping and trying offenders constituted no small item in the public expenditures. But when an idle vagabond had stolen the sheep or picked the pocket of the honest, industrious citizen, and was convicted of it, he was generally found destitute of property and unable to pay the costs of his conviction; or, if he had property, he usually found means to secure it from the officers of justice. The consequence was, that the expenses was paid for out of the county funds. Thus the honest and industrious citizen, after losing his property by a vagabond thief, was compelled to contribute his money to pay the expense of convicting the offender. This was considered a hardship, and a law was introduced providing that such offender should pay the expenses arising from his own turpitude, by laboring for such persons as would pay the highest price for his work."

But still there was incorporated into the Bill, a provision by which one who was *honestly insolvent*, and unable to pay the fine and costs, could have been discharged. We call attention to the proviso, as published by the Van Buren leaders themselves, viz:

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons from being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the Act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge."

What were the provisions of the 37th section of the Act referred to? We give them entire:

"Section 37th. That when any person shall be confined in Jail for the payment of any fine and costs, that may be inflicted agreeable to the provisions of this Act, the County Commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction, such persons cannot pay such fine and costs, order the Sheriff or Jailor of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the Sheriff or Jailor, upon receiving such order in writing, shall discharge such person accordingly: *Provided*, that the Commissioners may, at any time thereafter, order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment for the amount of such fine and costs."

Under this section then, one who was truly and honestly insolvent could be discharged, and none but those who added to their crimes *a fraudulent concealment of their property*, came under the penalty of the law. If they had a sufficiency to pay a *part* of the fine and costs, they could have been discharged from imprisonment under the section for the *residue*. This 37th section the Van Buren Party have always suppressed in publishing the bill. Why was this, except to deceive?

But Fellow Citizens, this very bill which is used against Gen. H. passed the House of Representatives of Ohio by a UNANIMOUS VOTE! *Democrats and all voted for it!!* It was introduced by Mr. Morris, a Van Buren Senator in Congress a short time since. It was supported by Mr. Baldwin, once run as the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio! Again—The defamers of Gen. Harrison seem horrified at the idea that under the Indiana law a *woman could be whipped!* Whence this sudden sympathy? Why have THEY not taken steps to repeal or alter the criminal laws of this State under which the same punishment could be inflicted on a female? *Why did they vote for them?* By our laws a woman can be whipped for *malicious maiming*, (Rev. St. p. 193)—for circulating seditious publications and exciting insurrection (194,) for larceny, for attempting to burn a public building (197,) for altering the mark or mis-marking cattle (204.) for VAGRANCY (201,) and many other offences which it is unnecessary to mention. *The whole of the Van Buren Members voted at the last session of the General Assembly for these laws!*—With what face then can THEY object to this part of the Indiana law? But say they, under this law a free Negro could purchase a white woman and whip her—This is UNTRUE! The 9th section of the law regulating crimes and punishments, which they have taken good care not to publish, is as follows, viz:

"9. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall at any time purchase any servant *other than of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant shall immediately become free, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Why did they suppress this section?—Because they intended to CHEAT the People,—to falsify the record! They have very convenient memories too, to have forgotten that *North Carolina has had on her Statute book for half a century laws in many particulars similar to, or in others more severe, than the Indiana or Ohio law.* The following is a part of a law re-enacted by our Legislature in the year 1791, and published in Iredell's Revisal (page 85.) The first section recognizes the relation of Master and Servant between white persons:

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Christian Servant shall lay violent hands on his or her master or mistress, or overseer, or shall obstinately refuse to obey the lawful commands of any of them, upon proof thereof by one or more evidences before any Justice of the Peace, he or she shall, for every such offence, suffer such corporal punishment as the said Justices shall think fit to adjudge, not exceeding *Twenty-one Lashes.*

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Servants by indenture or otherwise as aforesaid, shall have their complaints received by a Justice of the Peace, who, if he find cause, shall bind the master, mistress or overseer, over, to answer the complaint at the next County Court; and it shall be there determined: And all complaints of any Servant or Servants shall and may, either immediately, or as aforesaid by virtue hereof, be received at any time, upon petition or information in the Court of the county wherein they reside, without the formal process of an action; and also, full power and authority is hereby given to the said Court at their discretion, (having first summoned the master, mistress, or overseer, to justify themselves, if they think fit,) to adjudge, order and appoint, lodging, clothing, or correction: And if any master, mistress, or overseer, shall not thereupon comply with the order of the said Court, the Court is hereby authorised and empowered, upon a second just complaint, to order such *Servant or Servants to be immediately sold*, at public vendue, by the Sheriffs; and after the charges are deducted, the remainder of what the said Servant or Servants shall be sold for, to be paid to the owner.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in cases of penal laws, whereby persons free are punishable by fine, Servants *shall be punished by whipping*, at the discretion of any Court or Justice or Justices before whom such fine or fines are recoverable, not *exceeding thirty-nine lashes*; unless the Servant so culpable, can and will procure some person or persons to pay the fine.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no free man or trader whatsoever, shall buy, sell, trade, barter, or borrow any commodities whatsoever, with, to, or from any Apprentice or Servant, whether so by indenture or otherwise, or with any slave within this Government, without the consent of the master, mistress or owner of such Apprentice, Servant or Slave, upon pain of forfeiting treble the value of the commodity or commodities so traded for, bartered or sold; and also, shall pay the sum of six pounds, proclamation money, to the use of the said master, mistress or owner; to be recovered, in the Court of the county where the offence shall be committed, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoine, injunction or wager of Law, shall be allowed or admitted of: And if it shall so happen, that the person so offending shall not be able to pay treble the value of the commodities so traded for, sold or bartered, and the sum of six pounds, such persons shall then be adjudged, by the County Court, TO BE SOLD AS A SERVANT for the same.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any woman Servant shall hereafter be delivered, of a child begotten by her master, such servant shall immediately after delivery, be sold by the church-wardens of the parish where the offence shall be committed, for one year, after the time of service by indenture or otherwise is expired; and the money arising by such sale, shall be to the use of the parish: And if any white servant woman shall, during the time of her servitude, be delivered of a child, begotten by any negro, mulatto, or *Indian*, such servant, over and above the time she is by this Act to serve her master or owner for such offence, shall be sold by the church-wardens of the parish for two years, after the time by indenture or otherwise is expired; and the money arising thereby applied to the use of the said parish; and such mulatto child or children of such servant, to be bound, by the County Court, until he or she arrive at the age of thirty-one years.

Here then the White servant could be WHIPPED, whether *male* or *female*—he, or she could have been SOLD, and if a free white man traded with one of such servants, though he may have been his brother or son, he, the free White man, was liable to be *fined*, and if unable to pay TO BE SOLD OUT HIMSELF AS A SERVANT! This law was sanctioned by soldiers and statesmen of the Revolution, men who achieved our liberties and could better appreciate their value than we do, yet will any man have the audacity to assert that *they were enemies to the poor!—they were unfriendly to liberty!* No!—none dare say so! And yet if *their* argument be admitted, our Revolutionary fathers will be guilty of a worse offence than that they charge Gen H. with.

In the year 1787, our Revolutionary forefathers approved also the following law. (See Haywood's Manual 281.) Read and compare it with the Ohio and Indiana laws!

X. §1. All and every person who shall be found guilty of any charge exhibited against him or them, by indictment or presentment, and shall be unwilling and unable to pay the office fees that are or may be consequent thereon, shall be hired out by the Sheriff of the County where such person is or may be convicted, for such a time as any person will take him or them to serve for the said fees and charges, the said Sheriff first advertising the time and place of hiring at least ten days previous thereto.

This law was in force till the year 1828, when the Supreme Court decided in the case of the State *vs.* Hood (1 Dev. Reports 506) that it had been *impliedly* repealed by the act of 1797, allowing persons to take the *insolvent oath* for Office fees, &c. It never was expressly repealed by the Legislature. *Under this law a free Negro could hire a white man or woman.*

Again: We refer you to the *Vagrant Law*, first passed in the year 1784 as follows. (See R. S. 201.)

44. If any person or persons, who have no apparent means of subsistence, or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, shall be found sauntering about, and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming or other undue means, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the County, wherein such person may be found, on due proof made, to issue his warrant for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said Justice, who is hereby empowered, on conviction, to demand security for his or their good behaviour, and in case of refusal or neglect, to commit him or them to the jail of the County for any term not exceeding ten days, at the expiration of which time he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal appears against him, the said offender paying all charges arising from such imprisonment; and if such person be guilty of the offence from and after the space of twenty days, he or they so offending shall be deemed a Vagrant, and be subject to one month's imprisonment, with all costs accruing thereon, which if he neglects or refuses to pay, he may be continued in prison until the next Court of the County, which may proceed to try the said offender; and if found guilty by a verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, said Court may proceed to give the offender for any time, not exceeding the space of six months, to make satisfaction for all costs; but if such person or persons be of ill fame, so that he or they cannot procure bail for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same and his or their future good behaviour, in that case it shall and may be lawful for said Court to cause the offender or offenders to receive thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a County charge, which punishment may be inflicted as often as the person may be guilty, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence.

By this law, a man or woman can be HIRED out for "COSTS" alone, and if so one should bid him or her off, he or she is to be WHIPPED! Under this law too, A FREE NEGRO can hire a WHITE MAN OR WOMAN! Now pray who voted to restore this law even after it was considered by many obsolete? NO LESS THAN THE WHOLE VAN BUREN MEMBERS OF OUR LEGISLATURE! At the Session of 1836 7, all the acts printed in the Revised Statutes were read three times in each House and passed! At the last Session, a bill passed both branches, *without a dissenting voice*, to give effect to the Revised Statutes as printed. (See Jo. House Com. 537, and Jo. Sen. 143.) This law is published at large in the printed copy thus passed. If any Van Buren man was opposed to it, why did he not move to repeal it? How can HE, after voting for such a law, stand up and accuse Gen. Harrison? Here, then, is a law far more objectionable than those which received the sanction of Gen. H.—standing on the pages of our Statute book—re-enacted in the last two years, approved by the entire Van Buren representation in the Legislature—defended by many of the same Party as just and politic; yet Gen. Harrison is denounced because he did not exhibit the same sympathy for CRIMES AND CRIMINALS that they are now exhibiting! Let the People examine the Journals, and call those to an account, who thus by condemning others, have so effectually condemned themselves!

As additional proof of the infamous character of this attack on Gen. Harrison, we call attention to the following extract from the Message of the Van Buren Governor of New Hampshire, (Mr. Page.) Read it, Fellow-Citizens, and ask yourselves what right have the friends of Martin Van Buren to condemn others. Let the Mechanics read it!

"So fluctuating have been the prices of manufactured articles in the market, that few are disposed to contract for the labor of the convicts. PERHAPS THOSE CONVICTS WHO ARE MECHANICS CAN BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY **LET** FOR PARTICULAR BRANCHES OF BUSINESS. I would therefore suggest the propriety of continuing authority to HIRE OUT a part or ALL the convicts on suitable terms."

Again: in the year 1801, Congress passed an Act, adopting for the Government of the District of Columbia, the Laws of Maryland and Virginia. (See Story's Laws, vol. 3d, Page 2089th.) In each of these States there are laws similar to those approved by Gen. H.—*which the Van Buren Members of Congress are now sanctioning!* Why do they not move to repeal them? Why has not Mr. Van Buren recommended their repeal? Can the People place confidence in those who daily cry out against acts, when done by others, and approve them when done by themselves or their Party? Shame!

Let it be remembered, Fellow-Citizens, that the true question presented by the Indiana and Ohio laws, was this: "*Shall the honest portion of the People work to support criminals and rogues, or shall they be made to labor for themselves, to pay for their own baseness?*" This is the true issue. Who will say that the poor of this Country shall be taxed to support them?—*Let him stand forth*, and let the people demand of the Van Buren men who are vilifying General Harrison, whether this be their doctrine! No man who is disposed to do justice, can believe for one moment, that Gen. Harrison is an enemy to the poor, and unfriendly to their liberty. His whole life has been spent with such and for such. It was in battle, by the side of poor men, he won that fair fame which political demagogues are now endeavouring to tarnish.—He is of THE PEOPLE—the hard working, industrious portion of the People. He it was who contributed more than any other man to open the wide bosom of the fertile West for poor men, where their enterprising genius could have fair play, and where they could build up homes for themselves and families. Nor is this all—he it was, who defended the fire-sides of these poor men from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ruthless savage, and his heart and hand are still opened to share with poor men whatever of blessings may have fallen to his lot. Yet this is the man, this is the patriot, whose name, every brawling demagogue of the Administration has uttered only to vilify and abuse! "Gen. Harrison unfriendly to poor men, and refusing to see them!"—A BASER LIE WAS NEVER UTTERED! But who are they that are busy in circulating this calumny? The followers of one who shews a fondness for the royal splendour of the crowned heads of Europe, who sends his sons abroad, where they learn to ape the fashions of Lords and Dukes—who himself is endeavouring to introduce into this Republic a Court etiquette, and who sanctioned the introduction of NEGRO TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF A GALLANT OFFICER OF OUR NAVY! It is for such a person that the poor man is asked to discard a true Patriot, and warworn Soldier!

CHARLES MANLY,
H. W. MILLER,
HUGH McQUEEN,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
WM. H. BATTLE,
THOS. J. LEMAY,
WESTON R. GALES,
Whig Central Committee.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has got his Machine once more in operation. Owing to his misfortune in the freshet he hopes his customers will indulge him in his former price of 6 cents. He stated in his handbills Toll will be taken in no case, owing to difficulties about the price of Wool. Due attendance will be given by

W. H. NEEL.

July 20, 1840. 1t4

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

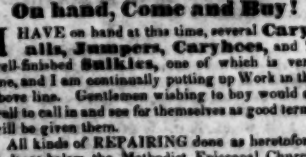
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

Charlotte Male Academy.

THE Regular Exercises of the above Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in August next.

ROBT. G. ALLISON.

July 7, 1840. 1t4



On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Caryhoes,** and **2** well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July, 1840.

A—R. G. Allison, M. B. Abernathy, S. W. Allen, Miss Margt. V. Alexander, Mrs. Lucy Alexander, Mrs. Margt. Adiew.

B—J. Bolton, Jno. Brown, sen., Col. J. M. Black, Miss Marth. Bigham, Jos. Bigham, F. Brown, W. R. Berryhill, Robt. Blick.

C—Wm. Carson, S. Cimral, Joseph Chambers, G. W. Caldwell, Wm. Cook, Jno. Campbell, J. D. Connell, Rev. T. J. Crokin, Wm. J. Campbell, Miss J. T. Chambers, Rev. J. Cronan, T. J. Clark, Dr. R. T. Cheek, Miss H. Clark.

D—Hon. Davis 2, Wm. Davis, M. W. Davis, A. Davis, Jno. Dickinson.

E—James Elms, J. B. Elliott, Sol. Earnhart, C. Erwin.

F—J. M. Fulwood, Caty Foster, Clem. Foster.

G—J. B. Gillett, Dr. J. B. Gaston, Martin M. Glover 2, Sarah B. Gray, Barbary Gillis, N. D. Gray, Mrs. Providence N. Gray, Eli Griffith.

H—I. S. Henderson, D. M. Harrison, Chas Harper, Solathiel Harris, T. J. Holton 4, Thos. Hunter, Miles Hill, Mrs. C. Harris, Mrs. J. Hunter, Jas. Halsbourgh, Dr. Jas. O. Hake, Jno. Harrell, Jas. Hutchison, Mrs. R. Houston, Geo. Hannah, Thos. Hamber, Miss N. Houston, Sam. Howis, Wm. Howard, sen.

I & J—M. Icehour, Mrs. J. A. Jamison, Rev. Cyrus Johnson, R. M. Jamison, Phill Johnson.

K—Mrs. Jane Kerr, Miss Elizabeth Kenedy 2, Mrs. Mary Kennedy.

L—Phalanx Lodge, Mrs. Judith Long.

M—Mrs. Elizabeth McCord 2, Moocea Miller, Bryan Mahan, Jas. Montsith, Ed. McCoy, Daniel McGlothen, Jas. McClure, Silas Montgomery, R. Marsh, J. D. Maupin, Jas. Marshall, J. S. Means.

N—S. W. Neal 2, Miss Martha Nesbitt.

P—Col. Wm. N. Parks, Bonaparte Patterson 2, W. H. Patterson 2, Ebenezer Paul, Caleb Phifer, Miss S. Pake, Sarah Parks, Mrs. Sally Peoples.

R—Miss H. A. Rodgers, Jas. D. H. Robertson, Wm. Rea, Up. Rodden, J. B. Rodgers, R. Rogers.

S—Henry Shell, Miss Martha Stephens, T. W. Saunier, L. Spencer 2, Lucinda Simmons, Messrs. Fulwood & Stephens, Rev. J. D. Sheck, Mrs. Jane Simpson, Jer. H. Sequnell, Thos. Sirsey, Tuggins & Stockton.

T—J. N. Thompson 2, Wm. A. Todd, J. Taggert, Sampson Tarleton, Henry Ticer, S. Thrift, Sam. Taylor 2, Rich'd. or Nicholas Tradinick 2.

W—Jno. Walker, Jno. Wilson, Miner, Jas. Wilson, Edgar Williams, John Witherspoon 2, Catharine Wilson, Mrs. S. E. Williamson, W. Wilson, V. Young Williams, P. J. Walker, R. S. Walker.

154 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

Last Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of *Williams & Boyd*, are now informed that the latter is in Charlotte for the purpose of making a final close of their business, and debts due must be paid or arranged to the satisfaction of the parties and that without any delay—and should cost be attached to the collection of the debts we cannot help it.

H. B. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

June 16, 1840. 38tf

Negroes for Sale

FOR CASH.

A LIKELY Negro fellow 22 years old and a Girl 19 years old of good characters. Apply at this office.

June 16, 1840. 38tf

Lost by Mail

BETWEEN Charlotte N. C. and Kanawha C. H. Va. the right hand half of a Twenty Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Maddux or order, Office of Discount and Deposite in Natchez, dated June 8th L. Marshall, President. The letter was mailed 1833, and No. 4786. Tho. Henderson, Cashier, about the 10th of February, 1837.

SOPHIA JONES.

May 12, 1840. 33tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING,

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

L. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

JOB PRINTING

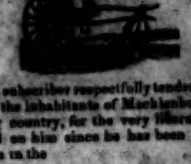
Neatly executed at this Office.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.



THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

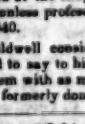
NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd. requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.

May 12, 1840.

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris



HAVING reassociated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 31, 1840. 27tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 23tf

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

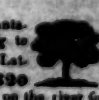
they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1840. 17tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.



THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing **330** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **100** acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

330 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

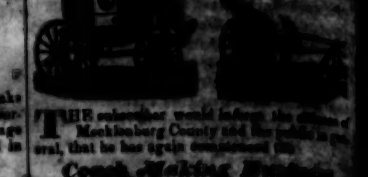
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARKS.

April 8, 1840. 130

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.



THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and number will ensure him he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. R. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuscarora Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep heretofore a large and general assortment of IRON, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for Carriage, **Wagon Work,** &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Geering, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for Cast Iron suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Information Wanted,

OF two young men by the names of BENJAMIN and JESSE KELLY. The first was 23 years old last November, and the latter 21 in October last. Said young men were enticed away while drunk, and whilst in that situation, (being illiterate,) were persuaded and coerced to assign a deed to a certain tract of land, deeded to orphans—and the boys unconscious of what they had done. The wretches being about to suffer it, inveigled and scared the boys, by persuading them they would be hanged or sent to the Penitentiary, for what they had done—and cut off from Meriweather county, Georgia, about the 20th of September, 1837, since which time, nothing certain has been heard from them. Some says they were seen in Abbeville District, S. C. They were run off by one *James Young*, and others. Any information respecting the boys, by mail or otherwise, whether they are alive or dead, will be thankfully received by the subscriber—and Editors of newspapers in South Carolina, North Carolina, or Georgia, will confer a favor on a distressed mother and her orphan children, by giving the above an insertion in their papers.

If said boys can be found, they have nothing to fear in Georgia, as they are exonerated from all crime in the case.

ELI KITCHEN.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CAROLINA BEACON,

AND

Metropolitan Omnibus.

BY E. S. REVELY.

THE world is constantly changing;—people are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, dashing along our mountains, through rivers, and surmounting obstacles after obstacle with the speed of Hazeppa's steed. In the place of the mean, ragged, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed, spirited hebdomidals and dailies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifest—and the influences of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and carts we now dash over land at the tail of queer machines, puffing and snorting along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now daily behold steam and steam tides and currents by the aid of all powerful Steam.

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in some of our principal cities—a few country papers have caught the rhythm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this mighty country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with, dirty, blackguard, scheming, demoralizing politics—because their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, dashing, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead modern style which is now outstripping every thing else. There is a lack of steam about most newspapers now-a-days,—they navigate on the old plan—they have not yet adopted modern contrivances for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.

In news-matters, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the stream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In philosophy and science, we have an experienced assistant—a most sage and erudite personage—whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In *Politics*, the Beacon will be truly independent—not *neutral*, by any means, (understand us) but INDEPENDENT;—that is, we will say what we please, neither courting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A, No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the public affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and doings connected therewith. After that, we shall call our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the like.

The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all—invariably cash in advance. No exceptions. No credit.

The Beacon will be published every Saturday and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canada, by the earliest mail, at the rate of Two Dollars per annum in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure six copies for one year. Twelve copies may be secured for one year, (by clubs of that number of individuals) by the remission of twenty dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.